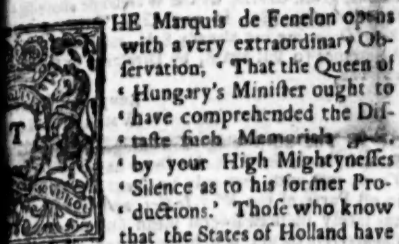


THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30. 1742.

ing excellent Piece has been lately published under the Title of, *Reflections on the* presented by the Marquis de Fencelon, Ambassador from the King of France, to their High Mightinesses, December 11, 1742.



HE Marquis de Fencelon opens with a very extraordinary Observation, 'That the Queen of Hungary's Minister ought to have comprehended the Distaste such Memorials as these, by your High Mightinesses Silence as to his former Productions.' Those who know that the States of Holland have

lost their Glory in an exact Observation of that a Serious and Christian Reflection on the just Sense that any Violation must and ever to Heaven and Earth, is the constant Rule of Conduct, will be far from charging them, as he plainly does, with turning a deaf Ear to the Ally, whom the Injustice of her Enemies, pernicious Designs, have obliged to demand assistance, and to displease them by insisting on their Forces to her's, in Compliance Promise, in order to repress these Enemies, out of their Power to violate, as they have Treaties for the future.

'I have run thro' the whole Memorial, being able to meet with so much as the Word if the very Name of it were become odious part.' The Minister of the Queen of Hungary in his Memorial, that the Fruit of that Succour demanded of their High Mightinesses in favour foreign, and always in Conformity to Treaties, the gaining a solid and stable Repose to all Europe, therefore, contained in this Passage Minister and his Court, could not come but either, or from a Court, which meditates a Peace Kind; or, which finding its Forces at present execute those vast yet favourite Designs which med, proposes a Negotiation in order to gain new Schemes, and to have Recourse to its Forces; and then, according to its laudable Ceremony as well as without Cause, Peace which is now so dear, violate those for which she has now so great a Respect, and Europe, in order to acquire that Monarchy at its aims.

Omnebus Viribus gives him Offence; yet the rest of the Expressions he quarrels with, verbatim from Treaties, and cannot be odious as he thinks it hard, that a Queen, unjustly attacked, should demand of her Allies the Succour have stipulated by Treaties, while her Enemies not spared to sacrifice themselves, in order to and destroy her Archducal House, notwithstanding even they had most solemnly promised to and support it, Omnebus Viribus.

are, says he, too well acquainted with the Fruits in former Times.' That the States of Holland themselves heretofore in favour of the House of Austria is a most glorious Proof of their Fidelity to their House places so strong a Confidence in the of her Allies, as to demand of them warmly accords they promised her.

order to this, continues our profound Politician, Recourse to all the Common-Places of pernicious Designs, of the Liberty, the disturbed Balance, the stable and solid Repose of all Europe.' Nobody Reason to know than this Power, for the Ambition which there has been hitherto found no Bridle, the Topics come to merit the Epithet of Com- This Court speaks with a good Grace, after having set up a War in Germany, in Italy, Sweden, and other Places, and after having used its utmost Efforts to draw into its Interests and Schemes a certain with which it is scandalous to have so close Connections, while his Ministers are clothed with Purple, and Prince himself would properly sustain the Title of Christian King. With a good Grace, I say, such a Princess who was destined to utter Ruin in Europe, that she has nothing so much in View to cover Europe with Blood; when, in fact, she demands of her Allies to make it a Common Cause for, in order to seal up that Source from whence too often proceeded those violent and inhuman

Inundations, which have desolated the Christian World.

He suggests, 'that it is the Design of the Hungarian Minister's Memorial, to rifle your Treasures at his Will.' This is a most notorious Outrage, it is, in a Word, using an unworthy Expression, and losing all kind of Respect to the Queen who demands the Succours that have been promised her; as well as to the Republick to whom these Demands are address'd, to say to the Face of those who represent it, That the Minister of the Queen of Hungary, by offering a Memorial in which mention is made of the pecuniary Subsidies which his Sovereign has already received from the Republick, and a further Demand that a new Subsidy proposed by the States of Holland to the States General in favour of this Princess should be speedily furnished to her agreeable to Treaties, is to desire 'to ransack at his Will, even to the Bottom, the Treasures of the Commonwealth.'

He asks, 'Why the Queen of Hungary's Minister did not explain to your High Mightinesses, what those Propositions were which had been rejected? The French Minister presents us here with something very pleasant; In one Place he frankly acknowledges, that the Propositions of Peace made by his Court to that of Vienna, were particularly known to your H. Mightinesses; and here again he demands with an Air of Surprise, why the Baron de Reischach did not exhibit to your H. Mightinesses the Propositions that were rejected?' The Minister of the Q. of Hungary likes Disguise too little, as well as those who make a Trade of them, to be guilty of them himself, especially to a Republick, and in the Service of a Princess, to whom Treaties will always appear much too sacred, ever to enter a Path that Sovereigns ought never to tread, instead of adhering to that nice Respect to Publick Faith which they ought to preserve towards all their Engagements. All this however is but the Prelude.

The French Minister is pleased to say, without Disguise, that France 'only desired to withdraw and secure her Armies, which they would overwhelm without permitting them to retreat, in order thereby to re-establish the Peace of Europe.' But whoever coolly considers, that France had promised to guarantee the Pragmatick Sanction; that this promise had procured for her Lorain; that her Infidelity to this Promise succeeded so suddenly, and in so strange a Manner, on the Death of the Emperor Charles VI, that it look'd as if this Accession of Force had only serv'd to make her violate that Treaty the sooner; that not content with attacking the Sovereign she had promised to defend, she had raised her up also many other Enemies, who all together thought of nothing less than entirely destroying this Princess; that without any Declaration of War they had entered into her Dominions, and committed all Sorts of Cruelties and Outrages that might ruin and render miserable their Inhabitants; that they even employ'd Force to hinder at first the Allies of the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia from affording her their Assistance; that at one time they gave them to understand, that her Ruin was fixt and certain, and that to succour her was to risk the same Fate; at another time they made that Success which the visible Assistance of God had given to her Arms in her just Defence, a Pretence why her Allies should not afford her the Succours that were due; and now at this Day, instead of this Pretence, they set up that of having offered Peace. How many Propositions of Peace has the Court of France and its Ministers at the Hague trump'd up, in order to defeat the only Measure that can contribute to the procuring a stable and a solid Peace? Now that France begins to despair of arriving at the End she proposed, she would fain be rid of the Affair, by proposing what she calls reasonable Conditions, and talking much of her Fondness for Peace, &c. He, I say, who makes these Reflections, and many others of a like Nature which naturally rise out of the Subject, will he not be scandalized to hear the French Minister reproaching one from the Court of Vienna for disguising things, when, in such Circumstances, he demands, that the Allies of his Sovereign should, agreeable to their Engagements, succour her with all their Forces, in order to procure for her that Guarantee, Reparation and Security that is due to the injured Party, against that Potentate, the Power of which must be weaken'd, unless it be thought reasonable, that all other Powers should stand for ever exposed to the dire Effects of its Ambition.

HOME PORTS.

Toby, Dec. 24. On the 21st instant came into this Road the Warwick Galley, Stevens, from Jamaica for London. On the 22d, the Joseph, Legros, from St. Kitts, and the Richard and Althea, Balton, from Virginia, both for London; and the Flying Mercury, Hassell, from Surinam for Amsterdam.

Falmouth, Dec. 24. Wind S.E. Arrived the St. Pa-

trick, Heber, from St. Kitts, and the Betsey, Budden, from Philadelphia, both for London.

Cover, Dec. 17. Wind S. Yesterday came in, the Unity, Le Gros, from Virginia for London. Sailed the Dolphin, Philips, for Jersey. This Morning came in the George and William, Withall, from Oporto, and sailed again directly for London.

Dover, Dec. 18. Wind S.W. blows hard, and dirty Weather. Yesterday after Post arrived the Ann and Sarah, Machy, from Jamaica, last from Dartmouth; and the Two Brothers, Rayham, from Swansey, both for London.

'This Day several Ships arrived, but the Wind blowing very hard our Boats could not go off.

Deal, Dec. 18. Wind S.W. Arrived this Morning his Majesty's Ships the Lyme, and the Serpent Bomb. Came down the King of Portugal, Hughes, and the Charming Molly, Johnson, for Lisbon; the D'Argent, Nowell, for Oporto; and remain with the Dover (who is put back) Lynn, Greyhound, and Lyme Men of War, Serpent Bomb, and Charming Molly Tender.

'Several Ships are arrived, but cannot get their Names 'till this Post, the Wind blowing very hard.

Graveland, Dec. 18. Pass'd by the Fair Henley, Douglas, and the Barum, Damon, both from Oporto.

Arrived

At St. Christopher's, the Sophia, Whitwood, from London.

At Carolina, the ———, Olive, from Pool.

At Kingfale, the Creighton, Anderson, from Maryland.

At Bristol, the Coronation, Robins, from Newfoundland, and the Brockley, Whittle, from Carolina.

At Milford, the Tiger, Bickford, from New England.

L O N D O N.

There are Letters from St. Kitts of October 22, by which we have Advice, that for ten Days before they had several violent Gales of Wind, particularly on the 19th of October, when the Postilion, Capt. Howell, of Bristol, just arrived from Africa, together with about 14 Sail of Vessels, mostly from North America, were drove ashore, and received much Damage.

The Joyce, Capt. Charles Penny, in her Passage from Newfoundland to Leghorn, was attacked near Gibraltar by a Spanish Privateer, whom Capt. Penny fought for several Hours, and oblig'd him to sheer off, after having several of his Hands kill'd and wounded.

On Monday Night Mr. Turner, belonging to the General Post-Office, returning to his House at Mile-End, was attack'd near the Watch-house by some Footpads, who robb'd him of his Watch, and near four Pounds in Money.

Late on Tuesday Night last died of the Small Pox, the Lady of John Trevor, Esq; Member of Parliament for Lewes in Sussex, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, at his House in Grosvenor-street. She was Daughter to Sir Thomas Frankland.

The same Night, about eleven o' Clock, Mr. Birkhead was knock'd down by three Russians, at Whitehall, who robb'd him of his Watch and 10 s. in Money, and afterwards made off notwithstanding so many Centinels were so nigh at hand.

Yesterday, divers Officers belonging to the Regiments of Foot Guards, arrived here from Flanders.

The same Day, several Persons who went about the Streets with Orange Barrows, seducing and enticing Apprentices, Servants and others to play at Dice, were taken up, and committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell to hard Labour.

This Day the Ode for New-Year's Day, composed by Colley Cibber, Esq; Poet-Laureat, and set to Musick by Dr. Green, Master of his Majesty's Band of Musick, will be rehearsed at the Golden Lion and Devil Tavern, Temple-Bar.

Plymouth, Dec. 16. 'Just now came in here, a Pink Stern'd Snow, of about 150 Tons, taken out of Porto Nova by the Wolf Sloop of War; who took also out of the same Place, another Vessel, of about 140 Tons, half her Loading Wheat; and also the Privateer that had taken them, who likewise lay there. The two latter are carried by the Sloop of War to Oporto, but the Names of either, the People in this Ship who came in here do not know. All the Men got ashore, upon the Sloop of War's firing at the Privateer. She went in under French Colours, and took them lying at Anchor, and batter'd down good Part of the Town whilst her Men brought off the Three Vessels above-mentioned.

'Last Night one of the Tenders came in here, who reports,

reports she was chased by a Spanish Privateer off of the coast.

Portsmouth, Dec. 28. Last Night, about Ten o'clock, Lieutenant Weller, of the St. George, brought to Spithead a Spanish Privateer of two Carriage Guns, six Swivels, and Thirty five Men. Burthen about Forty Tons, which he took the same Day off of Portland, in a Tender in which he was impressing Seamen.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	02 01	02 29

Bank Stock, 142 7-8ths to 3-4ths. India, 179 3-4ths to 5-8ths. South Sea, 111 3-4ths. Old Annuity, 114. New ditto, 114 1-4th. Three per Cent. Annuities, 101 3-4ths to 102. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, Books shut. London Assurance, 11 7-8ths. India Bonds, 41. 10s. to 9s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 31. 15s. Prem. Salt Talties, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 105. Three per Cent. ditto, 98. Million Bank, 116. Equivalent, Books shut.

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Eum qui palam est adversarius, facile cavendo vitare possit: Hoc vero oculum, intellum, ac domesticum malum non modo non existit, verum etiam opprimis, ansequam perspicere, atque explorare poteris. — O scelus, O portentum in ultimas terras exportandum; non enim potest ea natura, qua tantum fascinus commiserit, hoc uno scelere esse contenta; necesse est, in simili audacia, perfidique versetur. — Quid hoc hominem faciat? aut ad quam spem tam perfidiosum, tam importunum animal reservetur?
Cic. Orat. VI. in Verr.

For Thee,
Whose Faith, so often given and always violated,
Hath been the Offence of Heaven and Plague of Earth,
What Punishment is equal to thy Crimes? *Rome's Tamerl.*
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